THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$ 8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Blk., Corner N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,395	17	19,201
2	20,711	18	19,189
3	20,157	19	19,179
4	19,642	*20	20,180
5	19,490	21	20,943
*6	20,595	22	19,952
7	19,793	23	19,814
8	19,668	24	20,230
9	19,621	25	20,257
10	19,706	26	20,199
11	19,341	*27	21,109
12	19,478	28	20,279
*13	20,350	29	20,243
14	19,464	30	19,959
15	19,515	31	20,639
16	19,348		

Total	617,549
Less unsold and returned copies	6,274
Total sale	611,275
Daily average	19,719

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of February, 1895.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It looks as if the name "Grovers" were going to cling to the new issue of bonds.

In the meanwhile Adlai isn't saying a word on the subject of coin bonds or gold bonds.

The filing of the will of Mrs. Notson is a reminder that the mystery surrounding her disappearance is still unsolved.

Chicago's temporary postoffice building will be permanent in comparison with the length of life of ordinary temporary structures.

The question is not Shall religion and charities be taxed? but Shall citizens be forced to pay compulsory taxes for the support of sectarian religion and private charities.

The use of a brand new pen by the president in signing every law of either national or local importance is an extravagance which congress should promptly reprove.

The income tax collector has been officially authorized to accept payment of taxes before they are due. This is an accommodation which the public will certainly appreciate.

The little cloud between Mexico and Guatemala having been dissipated, the public may once more give its undivided attention to the lingering hostilities in the vicinity of China and Japan.

The probable effects of Mr. Reed's attitude on the bond proposition on his position as a presidential possibility seem to be making his democratic admirers more uncomfortable than any one else.

It is announced that one of the railroads hauling Wyoming coal has reduced its tariff on coal shipments 75 cents a ton. The important question is, Do the consumers or the dealers get the benefit of the reduction?

It is to be noticed that the fact that judicial incomes are subject to the provisions of the new income tax law has had no appreciable effect in diminishing the number of candidates for the federal judgeships recently created by act of congress.

When the United States bought silver by weight under the Sherman silver purchase law the metal was supplied in silver bars. In buying gold by weight it would be just as appropriate to accept gold bars. If the gold is only to be drawn out again for exportation it is immaterial whether it is in the form of coin or not.

"The republicans and the populists have the senate now, and they must take the consequences," says a staunch supporter of the Cleveland democracy. How eager the democrats are to get rid of the responsibility which they so loudly welcomed not many months ago! And, by the way, upon whom has that responsibility been shifted, the republicans or the populists?

The latest tack of the railroads in connection with the pooling bill is to assert that only a very small portion of the business can be affected by such an amendment to the law anyway. They offer expert opinion that of $700,000,000 traffic only a twentieth can be pooled. This argument, however, is two-edged. If the matter is so unimportant, why make so much ado about it?

The position taken by Congressman Everett that the age of war is past and the era of amicable agreement between nations is here, making the expenditure of public money upon costly warships extravagant luxury, would have been applauded to the echo in any universal peace convention, but in a congress which is almost daily entertained with experiments in warfare among its members it cannot have made much impression.

We wonder what has become of the rule for docking the salaries of congressmen for the time that they are not in attendance upon daily sessions of the house. Not having heard any recent complaints of the hardships it inflicts we take it that it is no longer even nominally observed. Last winter a small sum was withheld from the salaries of certain members who refused to perjure themselves and swear that they were present at all times except when excused. All of it, if not already drawn will probably be drawn before March 4. The temporary enforcement of the docking rule was nothing but a little piece of gallery play.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SETTLEMENT.

According to Mr. William E. Curtis, who is usually well informed upon schemes of pending legislation at Washington, another attempt will be made to pass a bill in the house for the settlement of the Pacific railroad bond complications. The representatives of the railways have made a proposition to both the senate and house committees which is practically the same as that submitted in the form of an amendment by Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, when the settlement bill was under consideration in the house. It is practically that the holders of the first mortgage bonds and the stockholders of the roads will pay the principal of the government bonds provided congress will consent to waive the accumulated interest. This would bring about $75,000,000 cash into the treasury, and it is probably a larger sum than the government could realize from any litigation that might be inaugurated for the collection of the debt. It is the plan of those who advocate this method of settlement to attach a provision to one of the appropriation bills in the senate authorizing the president to accept such a compromise.

This is virtually a proposition to compromise the Pacific railroad debt by accepting the principal of the second mortgage bonds and releasing the companies from the payment of the interest which is now in default.

From a purely business standpoint of a creditor making settlement with an insolvent debtor whose assets have been impaired this proposition would commend itself as decidedly more satisfactory and safe than the extension scheme embodied in the Reilly bill. Under the Reilly bill the debt, principal and interest, would be saddled upon the patrons of the road, and the exorbitant fixed charges and consequent oppressive tolls would be perpetuated for several generations, while the stockholders would contribute nothing out of their own pockets toward paying off the colossal debt created by the Goulds, Stanfords, Huntingtons and other dynasties that have controlled and exploited the Pacific roads. In other words, the whole burden of paying several hundred millions of principal and interest would fall upon the producers who are tributary to these roads. Worse than all, the refunding bill would have enabled all transcontinental lines to adjust their rates on the basis of the schedules of the Union and Central Pacific, with their capitalization fixed at $100,000 per mile.

The revised proposition would compel the stockholders to contribute the money to pay off the second mortgage and thus wring out the water which now constitutes 90 per cent of its face. That would make the stock represent an honest investment, and while the bonded debt represented by the first mortgage would continue, the company would be in condition to carry on business at reasonable rates. There should, however, be a limitation to the stock issue in order to prevent a repetition of stock watering. Otherwise there is no telling how much stock the reorganized company would float and what the capitalization would be after the settlement with the government. If, however, the scheme contemplates that the second mortgage debt be merged with the first mortgage into a blanket mortgage, that will include both, and the issuance of the new bonds to the stockholders that advance the money, then the capitalization would still remain at $100,000 per mile and no relief from the grinding tolls could be hoped for. On the contrary, tolls would not only be levied to meet fixed charges to pay interest on the blanket mortgage and sinking fund to pay off the principal, but the stock, which is now selling at 9 cents on the dollar, would be boomed by dividends wrung out of the patrons of the road.

Such a settlement would be but a very slight improvement on the Reilly refunding scheme. It certainly would not be as desirable for the people of the transmissouri region as would be the foreclosure under first mortgage and the capitalization of the roads upon an actual value basis. Such a settlement would afford the most effective guaranty of relief from excessive rates and a repetition of the collapse that culminated in bankruptcy.. With six trunk lines to the Pacific coast there is no prospect that any of these roads will earn enough to pay interest and dividends on a capitalization of more than $35,000 a mile, even if the region which they traverse prospers beyond all precedent.

SOUTH DAKOTA WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

The vote of the lower house of the South Dakota legislature to reconsider the motion by which the proposal for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was lost places the question again in the balance until next Tuesday. The manner in which the dying fortunes of the movement were thus rescued certainly discloses some shrewd parliamentary maneuvers, but it also shows the weakness of the cause. Should the resolution finally pass it will not be because the members of the legislature have been converted to the support of woman suffrage, but because a few of them have been cajoled and threatened into creating a divergence between their votes and their convictions.

What makes the woman suffragists especially anxious to have their proposed constitutional amendment submitted at the present time is the fact that the legislature has already voted for resubmission of the prohibitory clause. They have persuaded themselves that the prohibitionists and the woman suffragists can be forced to make common cause in the next campaign, and they think that a junction of forces would mean added strength for each. On this point there is room for considerable difference of opinion, although it is not to be questioned that such an arrangement would prove highly profitable to the professional agitators in both camps. If woman suffrage and prohibition can only be launched upon the poor people of South Dakota at one time that state will be immediately transformed into a Mecca for all the shouting women and exhorting men in the country.

Woman suffrage was declined with thanks by the New York constitutional convention last summer and was decisively voted down by the people of Kansas at the last election. In both of these states its alleged merits were given a thorough and careful investigation. There is no reason whatever why South Dakota should be put to the expense of ascertaining the sentiment on a proposition that has, with one exception, been universally rejected by the intelligent people in the other commonwealths. South Dakota is about ready to give up her experiment with prohibition as a bad and expensive job. Let her decline the experiment with woman suffrage until she shall have recovered from the burdens of the prohibition incubus.

FEES FOR EXPERT WITNESSES.

Can a witness be compelled to give testimony as an expert, and if so, is he entitled to anything more than the regular witness fee? This is a question which will probably come up soon for judicial decision in Illinois as the result of a little episode hardly short of a sensation that occurred in one of the circuit courts of that state last week. A leading physician of Springfield called to give evidence in a civil suit for damages brought against a railroad refused to testify as an expert unless promised an extra compensation. His refusal was promptly met by the judge with a declaration that the witness stood in contempt of court and a fine of $50. An appeal has been taken in the contempt case to the supreme court in the hope of securing an authoritative precedent for this much-vexed question.

Under the prevalent practice of the courts expert testimony is treated as an entirely distinct species of evidence. While a witness can be forced to answer all questions of fact unless within his constitutional privilege, his opinion of the facts and their meaning is assumed to be his own. In point of theory the opinion of the jury is what ought to govern the decision, but it has become the custom to permit the jury to avail itself of such expert advice as may be offered. The result has been, here as elsewhere, an abuse of a well-meaning innovation. Expert testimony is bought and sold, without necessarily involving its character as evidence in any dispute, whereas if the same methods were attempted with witnesses to the fact, the credibility of the witness would be immediately undermined.

It is seldom claimed that experts sell their testimony, but they demand payment for their time and advice just as they would in private consultation. The best expert testimony is therefore the most costly, and it is to be had only by litigants who are wealthy enough to secure it at the market price. On the other hand, if the busiest physician and the most renowned chemist were to be compelled to give their opinions in court for the usual witness fee whenever demanded by the parties, they would have little time for anything else. Two remedies have been suggested, first, the abolition of expert testimony altogether, and, second, the creation of a board of experts appointed by the court and paid for out of the public funds. The former would be heroic action. The latter involves many difficulties of detail that have not been completely worked out. If the court, in the case referred to, should decide that expert witnesses can be compelled to testify under existing statute without extra compensation, the adoption of some legislative remedy for the threatened abuse of the system will be literally forced upon us.

PROTECTION OF FOREST RESERVES.

There appears to be very little probability of anything being done by this congress for the adequate protection of the 17,000,000 acres of land set aside by the government as forest reserves. The secretary of the interior is charged with the duty of protecting these reserves, but he has no way or means to carry the law into effect. He has asked congress for the required legislation, embodying in a bill what he deemed to be necessary. The house passed a measure and sent it to the senate. The committee on public lands of the latter body has reported an entirely different bill, drawn by Senator Teller, as a substitute for the one passed by the house. This substitute provides that no forest reservations shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flow and to secure a continuous supply of timber for the people of the states wherein such forest reservations are located; but it is not the purpose of the act to authorize the inclusion within the reservations of lands more valuable for the timber thereon or for agricultural purposes than for timber. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to make regulations for the protection of the forests from fire and depredation and their occupancy and use under such rules as will insure the objects for which they were created. It is apprehended that the presentation of a new measure at this late day in the session means that nothing will be done.

A report made to the senate showed that in eleven years' time over $54,000,000 worth of timber was stolen from these reservations, while it is estimated that a much larger amount in value of timber has been destroyed by forest fires, the result largely of wanton carelessness and which might be to a large extent prevented by proper regulations that could be enforced. Everybody who has taken any interest in this matter admits that there should be such regulations, but owing to the conflicting views and interests the efforts to get provision for them which have been made in congress for years have failed. Of course, those who profit by the existing condition of affairs, the despoilers of the forests, do not want any change in the direction of stricter regulations, and it would seem that they are not without influence, but perhaps the chief obstacle to the required legislation is the desire of the representatives of the states wherein the forest reservations are located to have the regulations liberal enough to suit their constituents who want to cut timber from the public lands. This matter has been so long discussed in congress with such unsatisfactory results as to almost discourage the hope that legislation for the adequate protection of the forest reserves will ever be secured, but every year's record of timber destruction adds to the force of the demand for better and more stringent measures of protection. European experience and practice have demonstrated that by proper regulations forests can be preserved and increased in value, and there can be no doubt this country could profitably follow the old world example.

SPECTACULAR REFORM.

In the exhibition of parading women marching from one saloon to another in Sioux City to notify the proprietors of proposed prosecution for violation of the liquor laws we have another illustration of spectacular reform that accomplishes much harm and little good. It may perhaps be admitted that the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors are not strictly enforced in Iowa. Under the prohibition regime they were not enforced there at all. It is quite possible that as they stand today they cannot be completely enforced, although if the matter is taken up in a sensible way considerable improvement over existing methods might be had.

But no possible good can come from nightly visits of respectable women to saloons and dives. Such a performance is no part of real temperance reform. It does not bring the problem of the liquor traffic one step nearer its solution. Quite the contrary, it must tend to alienate a class of sympathizers who formerly regarded the reformers as conscientious and well meaning and to draw the lines more sharply around the prohibition fanatics. Women who participate in such an expedition must have a lax conception of self-respect. If the new mulct law is largely a dead letter it is because it is only a partial repeal of the prohibitory statute. The law is not satisfactory to the people of Iowa who voted to repudiate prohibition and got in return a composite patchwork of incongruities. When Iowa finally adopts a rational high license law similar in general features to that in force in Nebraska the authorities will be in a position to attempt to carry out its every provision. Work in this direction will yield greater returns than any amount of spectacular reform by peripatetic women.

The letter of Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court intimating that he will not permit the execution of a judgment on garnishment proceedings against any one employed under receivers appointed by his court, will, if the same course is pursued generally by federal judges, effectually put a stop to attempts to collect debts in this way from men working for the railroads operating by receiverships. The real result of this decision will be to exempt from the operation of state law all persons who happen to have employment with the specially favored corporations. They will have an advantage over employes of solvent concerns, and that advantage will be owing to conditions over which they have no control. There are, of course, two sides to the question of garnishment of wages which have been discussed time and time again. But whatever view is taken, there is no reason why exceptions should be made for special classes of workmen. If the employe of a bankrupt railroad is to be exempt from garnishment proceedings, so ought the employe of every sound and solvent corporation.

We fear greatly that the monster petition presented to President Cleveland by the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, craving his assistance in the movement to suppress the drink traffic, will not have the desired effect. One Frank Lawler, when formerly a candidate for the position of postmaster at Chicago, tried the efficacy of a limitless petition on the occupant of the white house, but the fact that he is still plain Mr. Lawler goes to argue that the petition is not the way to approach the presidential ear. Even more recently the petition process was attempted by a local office seeker with postmastership aspirations, but with no better success. It is true that in neither case were there anything like 3,000,000 names on the papers presented, but each name was supposed to carry with it the weight of many more.

Perhaps it is not altogether impertinent to suggest that the attorney general is not the ultimate authority upon the validity of the penitentiary contract.

Distinction Without a Difference.
Minneapolis Times.

Rufus Ramsey, the dead treasurer of Illinois, was $365,000 short in his accounts. Illinois and South Dakota can now weep together. It amounts to the same thing whether your treasurer is a dead short treasurer or an absconding short treasurer.

Payment in Full.
Denver News.

If the government makes a cash settlement with the Union Pacific the terms ought to be payment in full of principal and interest. The mushroom fortunes of the big four were not honestly made. If the monopolists wish to retain the roads let them pay up, if not let them get out.

No Resurrection There.
New Work World.

The Reilly bill having been killed should stay dead. The only thing this congress ought to do with reference to the matter is to pass a simple resolution requiring the attorney general to proceed against Huntington and the Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins estates for the recovery of the money they owe the government.

Civilization of the Indian.
Globe-Democrat.

Dr. Charles Montezuma, a full blooded Apache, says that the only way to civilize the Indians is to place them in direct contact with the whites and compel them to earn their living by their own labor. This is the view of all men who have made a practical study of the matter, and who know by personal observation how miserably the present policy has failed.

A Menacing Evil.
Chicago Herald.

Do-nothing sessions are the bane of congress and the state legislatures. How not to do anything appears to be the problem of each hour. There are a multitude of causes for the evil, the principal of which is the failure of the people to take their representatives by the scruff of their necks and knock their heads together until they acquire a diligent sense of public duty.

Don't Be Alarmed.
New York World.

It is not true that a failure to act at this session will imperil any government interest. It is not true that there is danger of foreclosure by first mortgage bondholders, thus depriving the government of its second lien. There is ample money in the sinking fund to meet every first mortgage obligation that falls due this year or next, as was fully shown during the recent debate in the house. There is no occasion for hurried action.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Journal: The Portland minister who turned bank robber made a grievous mistake. He should have confined himself to an occasional extra rush of the contribution box.

Chicago Times: American priests may ride the bicycle with the full consent of the vatican, as Mgr. Satolli has officially announced, and so one more vexed question of theology vanishes into thin air. The ablegate qualifies his statement with the advice that the bicycle must not be ridden after a fashion calculated to bring scandal or contumely upon the church, but after all, that only means that the reverend clergy will not give public exhibitions until they know how.

Kansas City Star: It was wrong for the Oakland minister to take waltzing steps in his pulpit because he thereby infringed on the rights of the dancing master, and the theory of this great republic is to live and let live. But if the reverend gentleman is determined to transform his pulpit into a dancing school let him devote himself to the two-step. For there is more rejoicing over the one man who thinks he cannot dance the two-step, and can, than over the ninety and nine who are positive they can, and cannot.

Indianapolis Journal: Bishop Fallows of Chicago has started a home saloon for the purpose of inducing those who are in the habit of drinking intoxicants to satisfy their appetites with "soft" drinks, which will be sold for 5 cents each, with a lunch for an extra nickel. Bishop Fallows has engaged a German chemist, who is an expert brewer, to compound a drink of malt and hops, charged with carbonic acid gas, which will look, taste and foam like beer, but will not intoxicate. If the bishop has a chemist who can produce such a drink cheaper than ordinary beer he has a very good thing in more ways than one.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Deep sea soundings of 4,500 fathoms were taken on the coast of Alaska in 1893.

The Swiss government made a profit of about $1,000,000 last year on its monopoly in spirits.

The ground has only been lightly covered with snow at Mobile, Ala., five times during the last seventy-five years.

China exports $460,000 worth of human hair ever year. It comes mostly from the heads of criminals, paupers and dead people.

Land in New York City has been sold at a price equal to $8,000,000 per acre. The highest in London at $5,000,000 per acre.

James Chandler of Lyon county, Kentucky, who is 79 years old, has forty-seven grand children and thirty-eight great- grandchildren.

Electric lights cause a bright radiance around the carriage of the Emperor of Germany. They shine from the pole, on the collars of the horses, and at the sides and rear of the vehicle.

The electric light which is to be erected on Fire island, on the New York coast, will give an illumination of about 250,0000,000-candle power. It is expected to be visible 120 miles out to sea.

Mrs. Newell Case of Battle Creek, Mich., has a new pair of twin babies, born on different days of the week, different months and different years; one just before and one just after the New Year midnight.

The mixture of cotton and wool in the manufacture of cloth has been learned so thoroughly that feeling will not detect the presence of cotton. A piece of the goods boiled in a solution of caustic potash will leave only the cotton fiber intact.

Mrs. Charity Green celebrated her 103d birthday in the Home for Aged Colored Women in Boston the other day. Mrs. Green was born a slave in Portsmouth, Va., and came to Massachusetts in 1853, having descended through four generations as an heirloom.

A curious custom still prevails at the coal pits on Hogmanay, in Scotland. The first man to come up the pit after his work is over is received with a shovelful of hot ashes, which, being prepared for, he dodges as best he can, while the last man gets a bucketful of cold water thrown at him.

The fads of collectors are beginning to figure in the science of national finance. The little republic of San Marino needed $75,000 for a new public building, and, instead of levying a tax, struck off 700,000 commemoration stamps of three denominations, from 5 cents to twenty cents. Collectors have taken nine-tenths of the whole issue, and San Marino has the $75,000 desired in the treasury.

The state of Pennsylvania is about to publish an illustrated book of 1,000 pages on the birds and mammals of the state, at a cost of about $30,000 for 24,000 copies. A copy will be placed in every school and other library, and the remaining volumes will be distributed where they will be likely to prove most useful in educating the people to discriminate in favor of the many useful animals now hunted down nearly to the point of extermination.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Events tend to prove that Cleveland prefers a foreign syndicate on his hands.

No objection has been raised in any quarter against the European gold wave heading this way.

Treasurer Ramsey of Illinois was a democrat, Taylor of South Dakota a republican. Party honors are even.

Bill Cook got forty-five years in the east and his captors got $15,000. All but William are satisfied with the divvy.

A revision of the marriage service is proposed in South Dakota, to correspond with the expeditious divorce laws of the state.

"Give me the distribution of the pie," exclaimed the secretary of agriculture, "and I care not who indulges in the interviews."

Ex-Governor Peck, having acquired a reasonable share of fame, proposes to supplement it with wealth. He is floating a patent medicine.

One of Yale's brightest foot ball experts tackled John Barleycorn during the late blizzard and precipitated a funeral. John and Jack fatally spiked him.

The fourth generation of the Carnot family of France has entered upon public life in the person of M. Ernest Carnot, second son of the late president. He is 28 years of age.

Count de Castellane, who has espoused a sixth of Jay Gould's fortune, is said to belong to "one of the oldest families in France." As the Goulds belong to one of the newest families of America, the average is about right.

The celebration of Samuel J. Tilden's birthday by eastern democrats suggests the possibility of Cleveland being honored in that manner in the near future. In that event some spicy interviews of this young year will give a patriotic eclat to the proceedings.

Alderman Faudel Phillips of London recently perpetrated an epigram on Lord Rosebery that won't lose its sting for a long time. In his speech before a recent meeting of the London common council he quoted in Latin the criticism of Tacitus upon the Emperor Galba. Then he translated it into English and applied it to Lord Rosebery, as follows: "He would have been universally considered as qualified to rule had he never attempted to govern."

Seeking the Unattainable.
Baltimore Sun.

What we want more than the yellow metal in the treasury is the finer and purer gold of patriotism in our representatives. If the members of the senate and the house were inspired with a genuine spirit of patriotism, with an honest and earnest desire for the welfare of the country, they could pass a proper currency bill in two days. But what they could do and what they will do are decidedly different matters, and it is to be feared that we cannot expect either from this or the next congress any striking exhibition of patriotism.

End of the Brooklyn Strike.
Chicago Times.

The end of the Brooklyn strike is the same as the end of most strikes, and it ought to show organized labor the absolute futility of this obsolete and barbarous method of settling a dispute between employer and employed. The skilled mechanics of this country have votes enough to force arbitration upon the statute books, and until arbitration is a legal process we will have again and again just such disheartening and ruinous episodes as the strike on the trolley systems of Brooklyn.

The Irresistible Drummer.
Sioux City Tribune.

The signing, on Monday, by the president of the bill authorizing the railroads of the country to issue a 5,000 mile interchangeable mileage book marks the end of one stage of agitation, which, in a quiet way, has been going on for years. The commercial travelers are entitled to the credit for its passage, and will reap the greatest benefit. They have never wearied in removing obstacle after obstacle which, often as excuses, have been set up by the railroads.

RECENT NOVELTIES.

A new method of setting diamonds in cutting tools.

A three-filament incandescent electric lamp, fed by three wires carrying three-phase currents, with a common return.

A process of manufacturing gas which consists in passing superheated air under pressure through incandescent fuel.

A process of manufacturing hollow glassware, in which the molten glass is pressed through the wire netting into a hollow form.

A perforated vibrating rim for banjos, of less diameter than the head of the instrument, and secured to the interior hoop by bolts.

A method of making a mouthpiece on cigarettes by folding over the end of the cigarette paper one or more times before making the cigarette.

A rim for pneumatic tires, in which hollow india rubber balls form the tire, while the rim is made with cups or sockets into which the balls are cemented.

An appliance into which poisoned food may be placed for destroying rats, sparrows or other animals, but which is so arranged that larger animals or birds cannot see or obtain the poisoned material.

A roller blind shutter for photographic cameras consisting of two blinds, which may be used for rapid or long exposures, and which is capable of working close up to the sensitive surface of the plate.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A lazy man loses heart every time he looks at the clock.

The best advertisement for a revival is the revival itself.

Controversy in religious matters pays no spiritual dividends.

If we know how to aim, the bigger the giant the better the mark.

The man gains nothing who loses his character and saves his money.

A sounding brass may make men shout, but it can never make them weep.

The Fast Mail Outrage.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The outrage of holding the fast mail train from the east in Chicago until 3 o'clock in the morning when it could just as well start at 1 o'clock, must be remedied. The running time of the train has recently been shortened to eleven hours, which is well, but such expedition does not in the least justify or mitigate the wrong of unnecessarily holding it at the Chicago station. The train is held for the sole purpose of accommodating the Chicago newspapers. There is no objection to the Chicago newspapers sending out their papers at 3 o'clock in the morning, but they should send them on special trains. The Northwestern dailies do not fear the competition of the Chicago sheets, but do object to their being subsidized by the government. If they desire a 3 o'clock a. m. train to distribute their editions throughout the northwest, they should be compelled to pay for it out of their own pockets. As it is now, the government pays for the train, and thus practices unfair discrimination in favor of the Chicago papers.

The importance of the fast mail train lies in making quick communication between the east and the west in the matter of letter correspondence. The speedy receipt of letters is a great advantage, but the gain of a few hours in the receipt of Chicago or other eastern newspapers is of no advantage to the people in this region. Our own newspapers contain all the telegraphic news that appears in the Chicago papers of the same date, and more. The Minneapolis and St. Paul papers cover the news of the nation and of foreign lands quite as comprehensively as do Chicago papers. The receipt of these papers, therefore, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of publication, seven or eight hours after the local papers containing the same and even later news have been distributed, is of no advantage to the people of this section. But if the fast mail train could be allowed to leave Chicago two hours earlier and get here at 12 o'clock instead of 2, that two hours gained in the receipt of letters would be of inestimable benefit to our business men.

The Chicago newspapers have been too long unjustly favored by the postal department. They have been favored to the loss and injury of the business men of the northwest, and even of their own city; for the two hours gained in the transmission of letters would be of as much advantage to the business men of Chicago as of our own. If the fast mail train were to leave Chicago at 1 a. m., all the business correspondence of the previous day would be embraced in its mail; it would be received here at noon, and could be answered the same day, and thus twenty-four hours often saved in the dispatch of business. The same saving would be effected in transactions with New York and other eastern points.

The business men and the business organizations of the northwest should never rest until the unjust and unfair discrimination in favor of the Chicago newspapers, to the injury of the general business public, is done away with.

Is Criticism Deserved?
Washington Star.

Criticism of President Cleveland's latest financial message and of the policy which it outlines and represents is easy enough to those who are bound to find fault with everything the administration does, but the calm business mind does not discover how, in the absence of legislative action, the president could do otherwise than he has done and is doing for the preservation of the nation's credit. The inability of congress to take action was evident to the civilized world; something had to be done and the one thing possible to the executive branch of the government was just the thing that the president has done. If his procedure has been and is improper it is in the power of congress to make statutory declaration to that effect, but congress has insistently refrained from giving expression to its views—if it has any. Instead of making a target of President Cleveland for authorizing bond issues he should be credited with having done the only thing he is empowered to do in such a situation as now exists: if he is in any sense blameworthy it is because the bond issues have not been large enough.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Galveston News: The unselfish mortal always keeps some good resolutions for others.

New York Recorder: "How did Apsley get such a reputation for truth-telling? He is the biggest liar on earth." "Easy enough. Tells every young woman he sees how good looking she is."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Ah," remarked Mr. Quilp, "but women haven't the place of intellect that men enjoy—" "No, of course not," snapped Mrs. Quilp; "woman's intellect works."

Detroit Tribune: "But, papa," pleaded the impassioned maiden, "he is the only man I love!" "That's right," replied the brutal old man. "I am glad that a daughter of mine does not love more than one man at a time."

Truth: Lawyer—You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch? Witness—It had my sweetheart's picture in it. Lawyer—Ah! I see. A woman in the case.

Atlanta Journal: "I saw De Castro, the magician, make a $20 gold piece disappear in three minutes."

"That's nothing. You ought to see my wife with a $20 bill at a church bazaar."

Atlanta Constitution: "And, papa, what did grandfather do for his country?" "Nothing whatever, my son. He was a member of congress."

New York Recorder: The snake is graceful enough; what he lacks is moral responsibility, like so many good-looking men.

Boston Transcript: Floor Walker—How many women do you suppose there have been today to look at our bargains? Superintendent—How should I know? I am not a bargain counter.

Detroit Tribune: The boy stood on the burning deck, and an heroic expression wore he, but the rest of the crew took a very swift sneak and left him alone in his glory.

Philadelphia Record: A jovial Southwark man rejoices in the name of "Merrill E. Rollalong."

New York Press: The Poet—To the intellectual man there is a solace even in poverty. The Space Man—You think so? The P.—Yes. The fact that he is without food for his body gives him food for thought.

Buffalo Courier: Since the fair sex took to wearing men's apparel the average brother and sister are bound together by a good many ties.

Brooklyn Life: First Theatrical Manager—Going to have a tank in your piece this season? Second Theatrical Manager (enthusiastically—Every man in my company is a tank.

Philadelphia Press: Old Gent—Young man, when I was your age I thought a horse car plenty good enough for me. Youth (alighting from hansom)—But you were never the only son of a rich father or you would not have taken such risks.

Philadelphia Times: "Tell me, honestly," said the novel reader to the novel writer, "did you ever see a woman who stood and tapped the floor impatiently with her toe for several moments, as you describe?" "Yes," was the thoughtful reply. "I did once." "Who was she?" "She was a clog dancer.'

Atlanta Constitution: Don't growl because the sun is hid, and the weather's out of tune; don't sigh and bawl, for you'll have all the sun you want next June.

THE POET AND THE CURLS.
Atlanta Journal.

Unto her bright and golden curls
He sang his songs;
While she each evening twisted them
With iron tongs.

To wavy tresses, zephyr kissed,
He tribute paid,
Nor dreamed each bonny ringlet was
Kid roller made.

THE SONG OF HURRY.

New York Sun.

O, it's Hurry, Hurry, Hurry! and it's hurry all you can!
You've got to keep a hurrying, and hustle like a man,
The easy way of going is a relic of the Past,
And now it's Hurry! Hurry-up! Now, Hurry! Hurry fast!

It's very sure if you don't run the other fellow will,
And so you want to hurry, and then hurry harder still,
If some one's bound to beat you you can pass him in a wink
If you but keep a hurry on, and never stop to think.

There may be time to catch your breath when you have caught your car;
But sixty seconds to the minute's all of them there are;
There are but sixty minutes out of every hour of those,
And when you figure very fast, it's awful how it goes!

And don't forget you've got to get there mighty quick, because
You've got to get away again; and snatch it from the jaws.
Whose jaws they are don't cut the ice, nor what you're going to snatch;
You can't be too particular in such a shooting match.

You needn't stop to fix your feet and try to walk a crack,
For though its tough a-getting there, its tougher getting back.
There's little time to linger on the greeny, grassy lawn,
When long before you've gotten there you ought to then be gone.

So keep a-humping, humping, now, and jolly right along,
With here a Hurry! there a Hurry; then a Hurry! strong.
If you but keep your hurry on, and hurry, hurry fast,
It's ten to one you're on the run, and may get back at last.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

"Out of a Job"—

In view of the fact that a dollar now looks as big as the bottom of a bucket, and that five of them make a bushel of money, we have decided to start the spring aright by selling the new spring block of the "Stetson Special," the best $5 hat on earth, for $4.50—this for the Stetson Fedaras, too. It takes but $3.50 to get the spring shape "Browning-King Special," a hat equal to the best, and one that is backed by our guarantee for quality and wear. If it doesn't wear and give as good satisfaction as any hat on the face of the earth we will replace it with another hat. We will also make some extra cuts on furnishing goods this week, such as three pairs of fine seamless socks for 25c. Two pairs of special tan socks for 25c. Natural merino sox, 25c, or six pairs for $1.35. Cotswold merino genuine Shaw-knit socks, 40c grade, for 25c. Our regular $1 unlaundered white dress shirts, 75c. American Hosiery Co's underwear, regular $5 grade, for $3.50 per suit. American Hosiery Co's fine ribbed form fitting $4.00 grade for $3.00. Besides, our 15th street window where these wonderful bargains are displayed should becarefully watched this week.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,
Reliable Clothiers. N. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.